CASINO—8—Erminia.

DALY'S THRATRE—S- A Midsummer Night's Dream Dockstader's—8:30—Cerinne in Arcadia.

EDRE MUSKE—Erdelyi Nacsi—Alson.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE—4—Shane na-Lawn.

LYCKUM THEATER—5:15—The Wife.

MADISON SQUARE THRATRE—3:0—Heart of Heart MIBLO'S GARDER—8—Dr. Jekyli and Mr. Hyde.

ETAR THRATRE—8—Faust.

BTANDARD THRATRE—5—Paul Kauvar, or Amarchy

TRALLS—9—Possar. TRALIA-S-POSSAT.
WALLACK'S-S:15-TOWN and Country.

5TH AVEYOR THEATER-S:30-Mendars.
14TH-S-THEATER-S-Magric, the Midget
4TH-AVE AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign. - The steamer City of Exeter was lost in the British Channel yesterday; only one seaman was saved. — The Kaiser was in good spirits yesterday; his proclamation generally applanded throughout Germany; The dead Emperor lying in state. === Lord Salisbuty declines to accept protection as a remedy of existing evils M. Carnot, father of the French President, is dying. === It is reported in London that Suakim has been burned, —— A Canadian Pacific pas-senger train is said to have been thrown into a rocky chasm near North Bay; the report is not confirmed.

Congress. - Both branches in session. - Senate: A resolution to examine into the condition of the Civil Service was adopted; the bill for the retirement of legal-tender and National bank notes was discussed. = House: A resolution for the admission to the Union of various Territories was adopted.

Domestic .- Miles of trains snowbound in Pennsylvania mountains; there was no session of the New-York Legislature owing to members being snowbound. — Judge Gresham annonaced that be would give his decision in the Wabash strike With the army so absolutely in control of the matter to-morrow. === Mr. Whitehead, presi- centres of population as it is in Germany, dent of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, was said to have received serious injuries in the railroad accident at Scio, N. Y. ____ Three assessors of Livingstone County were put on trial for false swearing to assessment rolls.

City and Suburban.-Every form of business in the city paralyzed by the great storm; no railroad trains arrived or departed : the Exchanges all closed at or before noon; no street cars were run; there were signs of an approaching scarcity of coal, milk and provisions; Brooklyn and all the suburbs were in the same condition; the blizzard's force spent. The trial of the Stewart will case begun. Colonel S. V. R. Cruger was re-elected chairman of the Republican County Committee. O. D. Barremore, a downtown merchant, found frozen in a snow drift in Seventh-ave.; many other cases of freezing and exhaustion reported, some fatal. === A tenement-house fire on the West Side drove twenty families into the street; one death from exposure to the storm. = Stock Exchange practically closed, and quotations only nominal.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and generally fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 9 degrees; lowest, 1 below zero; aver ge, 4 5-8.

The several hundred people who crossed the East River on the ice yesterday will probably boast of the feat for many years to come. Nevertheless they did an extremely hazardous and foolish thing. The last time an ice bridge made such crossing possible was in January. 1875, when some well-known people took their lives in their hands and accomplished the passage. Since the Bridge was opened it is no novelty to walk over the East River, and crossing on the ice can never be other than extradangerous.

The most hapless people in this big city yesterday were the twenty families made homeless by the burning of a West Side tenement-house, Their plight when forced into the street at 8 o'clock in the morning was truly pitiable. What a fire means in the present condition of New-York may be realized when it is known that eleven of the twelve engines that started for this fire got "stalled" in the snow-drifts and that all four of the hook-and-ladder companies suffered the same fate. The fire-alarm wires, too, have been impaired somewhat by the storm. The necessity of the most extreme care in guarding against the possibility of fires is therefore obvious.

Alderman Walker's proposal to have the Corporation Counsel elected by the people instead of appointed by the Mayor is of questionable soundness. That it has been approved by his fellow members of the Common Council. with two or three exceptions, does not, of course, insure its validity. For better or worse it happens that almost anything originating in the Board of Aldermen is by that fact made open to suspicion. It is hard to see that anything would be gained by making this office elective. By electing a Mayor of high character every time the people of this city may make it tolerably certain that there will be competent men at the head of all branches of the municipal government.

Probably the most-interesting points in Mr. Smalley's dispatch from Berlin are the German people for the time in many weeks have hopes of the new Kaiser's recovery, that Prince

Bismarck is not less powerful than he was a week ago, and that there is no change imminent in Germany's domestic or foreign policy. The last two things are only what has been expected. If Frederick III has ideas of his own he will be slow in making radical changes while Bismarck lives. As for the Emperor's health, it is only to be hoped that the present impression will be made good as time goes on.

Mayor Hewitt made up for his absence from the City Hall on Monday by doing a hard day's work yesterday. One of his wise acts was to urge the rapid clearing of snow from the streets and his insistence that in an emergency like the present permission should be given for dumping the snow into the rivers at every available point. Why should there be any need for red-tapism in such a matter? The necessity of getting rid of the obstruction as rapidly as possible is paramount, and no formal application to the Dock Commissioners should be required to open every bulkhead for this purpose.

There seems to be little doubt that the storm is over. The work now in hand is to restore the means of transportation. The prospect of having the Pennsylvania Railroad open to-day is excellent, and on the New-York Central the outlook is fairly good. Most of the other railroads are still completely snow-bound, and the work of clearing the surface tracks will be slow and tedious. The only necessary of life the scarcity of which will be seriously felt is milk; the supply is practically all cut off, and the stock of condensed milk in tins cannot hold out long. There is enough meat in the markets to last a week. The coal supply is abundant, the only difficulty being in carting it through the streets.

FREDERICK'S PROCLAMATION.

A dying Emperor's proclamation follows the death-bed exclamations of his august father. Frederick III may have returned to Berlin more erect in bearing and more vigorous mentally than the most sanguine of his surgeons dared to hope, but he is battling with an inexorable malady, and is doomed at the best to have only a short reign. Even if he has ever contemplated the adoption of a liberal policy of parliamentary reform, he would now shrink from the herculean task as one for which his enfeebled condition inevitably unfits him. Indeed, no monarch with so weak a hold upon life as he has would be justified in undertaking the mission of political reform in Germany. Prince Bismarck's services would have to be dispensed with at the outset, if Frederick III desired to carry into practice the liberal ideas with which his English admirers have credited him in the past; and the impossibility of finding a substitute for the Chancellor in the present critical state of European affairs would deter a sovereign favored with robust health from making premature attempts to change the political order of the Empire. The Emperor's proclamation contains no evidence of any disposition on his part to depart in the slightest respect from the principles and precedents of his father's reign. During the remnant of his life, so far as he can control the destiny of his country, everything will go on as before. Thoughtful students of German affairs will

be slow to believe that any fundamental changes in the political or parliamentary systems will be effected for many years. While Prince Bismarck lives and Europe is menaced with the outbreak of a great war, radical reforms are out of the question; and it is more than doubtful if eith Prince William or any sovereign or regent who may follow Frederick III will of his own motion introduce liberal measures. Sovereigns are invariably more conservative than their subjects, and only take the initiative in introducing reforms when hended. Pressure upon the throne must be exerted by organized political agencies-either by parties in the Reichstag or by the electors themselves. No party in the present Reichstag is anything more than a minerity faction. Since the earliest years of the Empire no single party has had a clear majority of the deputies. No political agencies in the Reichstag now have or seem likely to have in the near future sufficient authority to recommend reforms of a drastic nature. The constituencies themselves seem to lack both disposition and power to make themselves heard decisively in favor of liberal measures.

The defect in the German political system which is most frequently enticised in progressive countries is the exemption of Ministers from Parliamentary restraint. They represent the Crown, not the Reichstag. They are chosen invariably from the Conservative group and remain in office at the pleasure of the Emperor and his chief adviser, the Chancellor. They are independent of political support and votes of confidence. Their measures may be rejected, but they themselves are the servants of the sovereign and can be discharged by him alone. This is considered a radical defect by European constitution-makers, and one which should be speedily removed by radical measures of reform. This may be true; but no sovereign would be prepared to initiate such a reform until the conditions essential for efficient party government existed in the Reichstag. These conditions do not now exist, since the Reichstag is divided into a dozen political groups, the strongest of which, the Catholic Centre, is the least favorable to liberal ideas. This is an excellent illustration of the practical difficulties in the way of political reforms in Germany. The sovereigns of the future will not be likely to take a leap in the dark. They will prefer, as Frederick III affirms in his proclamation, "to maintain the fabric of the Empire in the spirit in which it was founded."

THE ALLEGED HEWITT BOOM.

The announcement of a Hewitt boom in Harlem appears to have been premature. A member of the Harlem Democratic Club explains that there was no boom, properly speaking. A resolution was merely introduced urging Mr. Hewitt for the Presidency, which was referred to a committee. At the same time, he is careful to say that great respect is entertained for our worthy Mayor in that region. We don't know any pleasanter spot to have a boom started in. Harlem has become within a few years a handsome city by itself. It has wide streets, cable roads, Inxurious houses, and beautiful churches, and the proportion of pretty girls to the population is very large.

If there is to be a Hewitt boom, it could not find a better place to begin. But will there be one? That is a question sadly involved in doubt. The Mayor has offended many people. le has alienated what may be called the dog vote by speaking disrespectfully of that noble No lover of dogs could support Mr. animal. Hewitt for the Presidency with any enthusiasm. He has alienated the Fulton-st. prayer-meeting vote, which is small but conscientious, by sending policemen to inquire into its moral char-

acter. He has made the police force his bitter enemies by causing them to wear their legs off in running to earth clusive clews furnished to him by unfeeling practical jokers. The influence of the police in our politics is very great. He has also hopelessly alienated the organ-grinder vote. And now he has offended the Irishmen by refusing to let them march in front of him on St. Patrick's Day, although mest of them marched to the polls and voted

for him on election day. Under these circumstances, a Hewitt boom seems improbable. Yet Mr. Hewitt is one of the best trained statesmen the Democratio party has furnished to public life in many years; he has great abilities, and his persona character is, as it always has been, irreproach-Curiously enough, however, the best recommendation for a Democratic Presidential nomination just now seems to be the possession of qualities exactly the reverse of these.

ANOTHER WORD WITH REPUBLICAN AS-

SEMBLYMEN. The vote to be taken on the High License bill is one of far-reaching importance. It may have consequences of National moment. It is inevitable that the temperance issue will enter largely into the campaign of next fall. To this extent a purely State question will surely have a bearing upon the result not often seen in a Presidential campaign. The question of restricting the liquor traffic has now become "an irrepressible conflict," and each side is pushing it forward to a conclusion Good citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, are demanding that New-York shall follow the example of the many other States, in which High License has been found to be the most effectual method of repressing intemperance ever devised by man. On the other side, the liquor-dealers and their political tools are not only resisting the passage of this bill by fair means and foul, but are demanding that the saloons shall be opened on Sundays. Representatives of the "Personal Liberty" party lately threatened the Excise Committee of the Assembly with their alleged 80,000 voters. who were calling for the passage of this latter bill. The Republican party must stand somewhere

in this fight. It cannot be on both sides at once. No intelligent person can doubt that the sentiment of the party is overwhelmingly for High License. The only exceptions are, probably, those few liquor-dealers who claim to be Republicans, and the class of politicians whose observation of politics is limited to the lowest class of "workers," and who, naturally, have no conception of the degree of strength a party derives from a moral sentiment. Men of this class have been busy protesting ever since High License was first proposed that it will never do to make the liquor-dealers angry, that the party will never survive it. They seem to forget entirely that this question is not a new one There are certainly as many Republican liquor dealers in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny City, in proportion to the population, as in New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo. same prophecies of dire disaster were heard in Pennsylvania before the High License law was passed, as are heard here now. What was the result? That at the first election following the passage of the law, thanks to the fact that the Republican party could appeal to the people upon a moral issue, it received the largest majority it had had, with one exception, in fifteen years. 'The same thing would be found to be true in this State. The Republican party will be many thousand votes stronger after it has passed a High License bill than before. Sincere temperance men who have been led off into the Third-Party Prohibition movement will see that the Republican party is the only organization not only willing but able to repress intemperance and will come back to it inst as some of their leaders have done already in New-Jersey, although the High License bill it the follest lark of the season. was passed there only a few days ago.

It would be an intolerable thing if the Republican party should go into the Presidential half a dozen men elected to the Legislature as Republicans were frightened or cajoled by liquor-dealers and their emissaries into voting against this measure. An enlightened moral sentiment demands the passage of the bill. The party is, practically, pledged to put it on the statute-book. To do this, it is entitled to the support of every man elected to the Assembly as a Republican, and any such member who fails to give it may as well call himself a Democrat thereafter. The Democratic party is the natural ally and natron of the liquor traffic, and liquor-dealers are naturally Democrats, and members of the Assembly who vote under their orders would better look to them in future for such political honors as they can

HENRY BERGH.

The death of Henry Bergh closes a career that was unique. Philanthropists are not uncommon, fortunately for the waifs and strays of humanity But Mr. Bergh was a philanthropist who taught a new gospel, and who had the rare gratification of seeing it universally accepted, and of knowing that his efforts had produced an ameliorating effect upon the civilization of the whole continent. The danger seems to be that we shall underestimate his work rather than overestimate it. The apparent tendency is, while giving him credit for great achievements, to lay undue stress upon his occasional exhibitions of zeal that seemed extravagant to others. In any large view of the subject, these ought to be soon lost to sight. The good results of his mission are almost incalculable

The idea to which he devoted his life was not original with him, but was derived from observation of a similar work in England. It is safe to say, however, that he carried it out with a thoroughness not known in the home of its origin. It is due to his labors his enthusiasm, the use of his private fortune, that now hardly any good-sized town in the United States is without its Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and not only every State has its code of humane laws, but South American countries as well. This represents a vast net-work of humane effort, which has now extended to a large number of phases, such as would have attracted no attention when our civilization was in its rougher stages. commented the other day upon the humane movement, as it is represented in the associated action of all these societies. It is a most interesting and encouraging manifestation, such as ought to convince croakers that the world grows steadily better, more kindly, more helpful every day; and this change in the tone of our civilization, as we said then, was due more o Henry Bergh than to any other one man.

If his idea was first derived from England, he has given back to it the kindred idea of the protection of children, which is making proress after a fashion in the mother country It is worthy of note that this movement, with all the encouragement it receives, is meeting with something of the same ridicule and opposition from a certain class in the community as the movement in behalf of animals did in its carlier stages. In time we may expect to see a softening of this captious spirit, and a gen eral acceptance of the truth to which Mr. Bergh devoted his life that cruelty in any form

is to be deplored, not only out of pity for its victims, but because it brutalizes those who are guilty of it.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM. Lost, strayed or stolen: The Oldest Inhabitant. When last observed, he had but just emerged from an elevated train which had been lingering between stations on Monday for a matter of an hour and a half. In bitterness of spirit and with both ears frozen, he suffered a reporter to wring the admission from him that he never remembered to have seen the like of that day. Having made this mertifying concession to the weather of the present, The Oldest Inhabitant appeared to be greatly cast down. He muttered to himself: This 12th of March obviously ends my usefulness; what chance does The Oldest Inhabitant men, if from the ample storehouse of his retentive memory he cannot produce a March day that was more richly endowed with inclemency than any March day of the present? Great Scott, how that blizzard does blow! I must say that this beats any March storm I ever was out in, if I say it who shouldn't, being The Oldest Inhabitant. Ah

yes, I linger superfluous. I have outlived my

function. Old Probabilities has exhausted his

possibilities on this day. It takes the blue ribbon. I'd better get out." His friends, accompanied by a band of detectives and a pack of St. Bernard dogs which had done good service rescuing frozen travellers in the Alpine country, are now searching for The Oldest Inhabitant. It is suspected that he has withdrawn from the public gaze to one of the many drifts that rear their white summits in the cross streets, or that perchance he is curled up in that stranded pie wagon in Avenue A. It is possible, however, that neither a snow-drift nor a pie wagon conceals him. He may have left the city-gone to meet his able and experienced contemporaries, The Weather Prophets. For it was as cold a day for those gentlemen as it was for him. For did not THE TRIBUNE'S prophet foretell the weather of Monday as follows: " In and near this city to-day there will probably be clearing temphasis on 'clearing') colder weather, preceded by light (emphasis on 'light') snow"? And did not "The Herald's" prophet, after inspecting the entrails of his observations, rise and remark that the weather of Monday " in New York and its vicinity, within thirty miles of this city, promises to be generally fair and colder, preceded by partial cloudiness near the coast"? And did not the prophet of " The World" induce that journal to go to press or Monday morning with the unqualified assertion, "Spring, gentle spring, is here"? Let us draw a veil over the emotions of the Weather Prophets as they address themselves to the task of bringing their foresight into harmonious relation with their

hindsight. But, whether The Oldest Inhabitant sought the ongealed and congental company of the Weather Prophets in his misery of impotent recollection, or whether he has flocked by himself, one thing is certain-he has jumped the town. The self-concelt that has known him so long will know him no more for ever. Or, at all events, it won't know him again until the dog days. Then he may brace up courage to emerge from his hiding place and browbeat a younger generation with references to the unparalleled heated spell of '37. But it will only need a chance allusion to March 12, 1888, to make him as silent as the "t" in depot. Let us drop a sympathetic tear as we reflect upon the spectacle he was called upon to endure. held the present call the hand of the past, and the present won. "Time will run back and fetch the age of gold," says Milton. Time will do nothing of the kind-and The Oldest Inhabitant knows that he won't-when it comes to genuine, 24-carat blizzard metropolitan weather.

After the blizzard, the thaw, and then the

The suburban resident, who spent Sunday in planning his garden and marking out the first row of early peas, is contemplating hanging himself on the nearest evergreen

Americans are the best natured people in the world. The blizzard brought almost inconceivable discomfort, annoyance and privation to 3,000,000 of people within a radius of thirty miles of New-Yet everybody laughed and considered Everybody except the man who had no coal in his cellar. He was grim and thoughtful.

If the weather prophets are without honor in

When the robins nest again, will they have the goodness to do so with some publicity, to the end that folks hereabouts may know to begin to count upon spring?

The Pennsylvania Railroad is only consulting its own interests when it proposes to elevate its tracks in all the cities in New-Jersey. When its trains don't have to " slow up" at street crossings of course better time can be made. It is to be hoped that none of the other cities will be so short-sighted as Jersey City has been in objecting to an improvement that would be of great advantage to all its citizens. The getting rid of grade crossings in cities ought to be only a preiminary to abolishing them everywhere in States like New-Jersey Except in most sparsely settled countries such crossings are a source of danger that people should no longer be compelled to submit to.

Only " a moderate blizzard," says Weather Officer Dunn. Then may we be forever delivered from a thorough-going one!

"One P. M. Arthur" and his Brotherhood were talking about "stopping every wheel." The storm has done effectually what they vainly imagined they could do by a turn of the hand.

It must occur to the Democrats from this State in Congress that they cannot cement the Democracy of Ulster County by putting cement on the free list. Why did the Republicans of Kingsten elect their candidate for Mayor the other day? Kingston is understood to answer, "cement."

Two bills are under consideration at Albany which relate to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. One of them is so preposterous that it can hardly be the intention of its author to have it considered seriously. It proposes to give the Aldermen (who now serve the public for nothing salaries of \$2,500. Of course this figure is absurd. The other bill is similar to one introduced in the last Legislature; it reorganizes the Board of Aldermen. doing away with the election of these officers at large and by districts, and providing for the election of one Alderman for each of the twentyix wards-the old system. The present method of choosing Aldermen was adopted by the influence of Mayor Low, who thought that thereby a better class of citizens would be brought into the Common Council and the evil political influ ences eliminated. The plan, however, has failed to accomplish the end in view; if anything the Board is less dignified, and certainly it is no less venal than in the old days. The McLaughlip Democratic influence has dominated the Board. and the time for a change has come. Under Mr. Mathison's bill \$1,500 will be paid to each Alderman, which appears reasonable. Due regard for the interests of Brooklyn will lead to the passage of this bill

Blizzard Monday, in its way, was as exciting as Black Friday.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The ill wind of Monday blew into the consciences of New-Yorkers a realization of the paramount necessity of supplying themselves with an underground railway service.

Estimates of losses occasioned by the blizzard are curiously inflated. They are great, no doubt, but a large proportion of the estimated losses simply represents money that there was no chance to spend, and simply remained in the pockets of its owners. So it was hardly lost.

Arrangements have been made to run four-car trains on the Bridge. This improvement comes

none too soon. Even the addition of one can to each train will make scarcely any perceptible difference in the handling of the crowds that use this means of crossing the river. It is noteworthy that with every improvement that has been made in carrying facilities on this railway, there has been more than a proportionate increases in the multitudes to be carried. Undoubtedly this will be the case until the absolute limit of the capacity of the Bridge is reached. How long the expansion will go on is uncertain. When the ultimate point is attained a new Bridge will be needed-unless Mr. Clark's tunnel scheme has been put in operation by that time.

A clergyman has actually been found to argue that there is no moral question involved in international copyright. He is likely to be conspicuous

The New-York climate has given another proof of its versatility by producing a very respectable plagiarism of a Dakota blizzard. This is a great town. No doubt we could furnish an Arabian simoon or a Pacific water spout to order.

The extent of Monday's storm cannot be accurately defined until further details are received; but apparently its worst effects were felt only about one or two hundred miles inland, along the Atlantic seaboard, from the Carolinas to the Eastern British provinces. The mischiefmaker formed in Georgia and pursued a northeasterly path, its centre travelling over the ocean along the Gulf Stream from Hatterss. Little is known of the situation in Virginia. Washington suffered severely. There was trouble between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; but most of it, if not all, was on this side of the Alleghanies. The gale and snow blockade reached up the Hudson to Lake Champlain and out into Central New-York; but near Rochester and Buffalo, and bethere has been no inconvenience worth mentioning. New-England has had her share of the blizzard, and Canada a slight touch of it. But this practically completes the story. The storm reported yesterday north of Lake Superior is a new and separate affair.

If the Randall bill and the Mills bill were put into a twenty-four feet ring, would it be a Sullivan-Mitchell draw after three hours?

Yes, you're right. It was easily the leading American blizzard, just as, for instance, THE TRIBUNE is the leading American newspaper.

The fight between Blizzard and Spring differed from the Sullivan-Mitchell contest in an essential particular. It was not a draw. Hardly. Not on Monday. Blizzard knocked out ethereal mildness in one round.

The weather changes east of the Mississippi between Saturday noon and Tuesday morning afford a fine illustration of a phenomenon more frequently observed in Europe, perhaps, than America: the formation of a "secondary." occasionally happens that in the area of low barometer which is technically called a "storm," and south of the main centre, another distinct depression, with its own system of winds rotat ing about the centre, will organize. The infant disturbance usually develops with great rapidity, and often attains a fury much in excess of the parent, or " primary." Indeed, the latter, at this juncture, sometimes subsides so completely as to be indistinguishable as a separate organization. As may be inferred from what THE TRIBUNE said vesterday, the progenitor of our Eastern blizzard was a mild-mannered Dakota storm that came along the lake region Saturday, with modcrate snow, which changed to rain as the dis turbance came out on the Jersey and New-England coast Sunday evening. It then almost lost its identity. But the Georgia storm, though much greater in power, was subsidiary in origin, forming in a vague loop that reached southward from the other "low area" on Saturday. The new air-whirl not only eclipsed, but absorbed or obliterated the old one, as it came up the coast. British weather forecasters experience more humiliation from the sudden freaks of these " secondaries" than from any other source.

PERSONAL

Mr and Mrs. Will Carleton are in Sielly. The centennial anniversary of the birthday Schopenhauer was celebrated at Dantzle on February 2. Memorial table's were placed on the house in high he and his mother were born.

Mrs. W. F. Vilas is regaining health slowly. Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford are expected

The opposition to the Heine Monument at Dusseldorf has been defeated, and the memorial will be erected in the Hofgarten. The sculptor, Ernst Berter, is already at work on the design.

The Rev. Henry Bernard Carpenter, lately of Bos ton, has now been with his family at Athens for nearly two months. "I have," he writes to a "Boston Herald" contributor, "been very hard at work studying the modern Greek, learning to speak and write it, as Dr. Schliemann advised me. In my first conversation he said-that I would get into all my knowledge of ancient Greek again, and make the my knowledge of ancient Greek again, and make the dead language a living one, if I adopted a modern pronunciation I have Joined the American School for Classical Studies, and go to these lessons thrice weekly. Professor Merriam, of Columbia College, N. Y., who is a fine scholar, is our president. Great discoveries have been made at Dionyso, twenty miles northwest of this. I was there the other day at the excavations behind an old shrine of Dionysus. I walked to Eleusis and another day to Marathon, where I slept in a field.

According to "The Pall Mall Gazette" Mr. Gladstone "Is a lover of the violin and occasionally draws the bow"; and the Tories add: "Yes, the long bow." Dr. G. G Greene, the millionaire patent medicine man, of Woodbury, N. J. has purchased an estate near Los Angeles, Cal., for a winter home.

Mrs. Hitt's inncheon at which Mr. Chamberlain was the only male guest recalls to "The Washington Post" an entertainment given in Count Lippe's honor by a Raltimore hostess, shortly after his arrival here. He was the sole male guest at a fashionable luncheon with sixteen prominent belies of the Monumental City.

At his cover was a branch of an orange tree with
the golden fruit depending and his hostess asked him
like Parts of old, to bestow the orange upon the fairest
present. As he had no desire to make enemies of
at least fifteen of the girls, he calmly took the fruit
home himself.

Admiral Hornby tells that when Lord Charles Beresford was but a small boy, he jumped overboard, and rescued from drowning a stalwart Lancashire farmer The man was grateful to his rescuer, but his countenance was overcast by a deep melancholy. Reing reproached by his friends with his apparent dissatisfaction at having escaped from death, he explained that he was thanhibit to the "middy" who had risked his life in order to save his; but, he added, with the consciousness of wounded dignity: "He's such a wee scrap of a chap."

Speaking of the late Thomas J. Potter, "The Chicago rimes" save that when the Vanderbilt lines wanted nim as general manager of the "Bee," it was sup-posed by many that it was the ultimate intention to make him, in time, the chief executive of the entire Vanderbilt system. It is said that John Newell, negotiations, and the following interview took place: negotiations, and the following interview took place:
Mr. Newell—"Mr. Potter, the Vanderbilts want you as a general manager. What will you go for?"
Mr. Potter (unhesitafingly)—"Forty thousand dollars a year and full power to do as I please." Mr. Nowell—"What! Forty thousand dollars a year? Why, that is more than I get as precident of the Lake Shore!"
Mr. Potter (again unhesitafugly)—"Well, that may be, but then, you know. I am a better man."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Strong language is used in a Chicago dispatch to The Indianapolis Journal," which characterizes " The "hicago Tribune's" attacks on Sherman and Harrison ts advocacy of Gresham. The last named sandidate, it is charged, is being used only to kill off too, if he develops any strength, is imputed to the aggressive Lake City journal.

A Sherman delegation from South Carolina to the National Convention is prophesied in a Charleston dis-patch to "The Philadelphia Press."

Robert G. Evans, Minnesota member of the Nu onal Republican Committee, while in Chicago recently, talked with a reporter in a way that gave the impression that Gresham was the favorite in his state, specially among the numerous Hooslers there. For this statement "The Minneapolis Tribune" reads him a sharp lecture, declaring that Harrison has fully as many friends as Gresham among Indiana men in Minnesota, while sentiment to the Stare as a whole is unformed. "The Iribune" says that there are good reasons why Minnesote should support Allison, of

Chicago, "while there are no sesigns orting Mr. Gresham, rather than Mr.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who is a radical of the Chinese question, is quoted by "The Indianapolis Journal" as declaring that Senator Harrison was really in favor of restricting Mongolian immigration. He says: "I do not know that he was pres the Senate when the final vote was taken on it, but from what I know of his position at the time on the subject, and what he proposed, I have no doubt at all that he was heartily in favor of the bill as it was passed. He might have been opposed to the radical measure which I introduced, or that Senator Miller (of California) introduced, on the ground that Miller (of California) introduced, on the ground there President Arthur would veto it, as he did; but there were a large number of Senators who opposed it for the same reason. I regard General Harrison's record on the Chinese question as being very sound, so facas I know, and I think I understand is pretty thoroughly and correctly."

If "The Anniston Hot Blast," a newspaper of in tense Bourbon proclivities, may be trusted, a majority of the Republican State Committee in Alabama favore Blaine, believes that he will be nominated and will favor sending a Blaine delegation to Chicago.

ROBERT MANTELL IN "MONBARS."

Robert Mantell opened a three weeks' engagement in the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening in the play of "Monbars," adapted from a drama of D'Ennery's by Louis Nathal. Of course, on such a night the audience was not large, but in its numbers were in-cluded members of several travelling companies that are now storm-bound in the metropolis. The applause was long and strong and loud, and yet it is a bad play and the acting was not remarkable enough to rede it. It is a dreary melodrama, full of crudities and impossibilities, with a villain to whom "Iago" were an angel, a heroine to whom spotless Innocence herself were blemished, and a husband of so sweet simplicity and confiding credulity that a baby prattler listening to fairy tales were a marvel of shi and sagacity in comparison. All the crimes are deseperately black, and on all the virtues white paint is

perately black, and on all the virtues wante paint is lavished fathoms deep.

Scream after scream rent the startled air as the acts went on, and yell after yell sent the closes flying, if the piece were handled with dispercion and moderation it might be tolerated with patience, but Mr., Mantell's methods are far too bolsterous and vocifereous, his contrasts are too abrupt, and too often he tears his passion to tatters. At times he strikes astrong note truly, and here and here he shows genuine pathos. If he would restrain himself in the more strenuous passages, his work would be far more effective.

offective.

Most of the company err in the same way as the star errs, but Miss Eleanor Maretti, as "Blanche," made a good impression. She is comely and of a fair presence, and was a piquant and pleasing mourner. The play was well set. The costumes were exceptionally artistic and gratifying to the judicious eye, while their diversity was profuse.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Small boys made many a nickel yesterday in chasing the hats of business men who were walking down town, and got caught in an eddy of the blizzard.

and got caught in an eddy of the blizzard.

There are eight churches in Long Branch, with an aggregate membership of 4,000 persons, or over one-half of the entire population. If these 4,000 only meant what they say and pray, they could make Long Branch morally as clean as a whistle, quicker than Prosecutor Haight could say "Jack Robinson." indithey in most part wink at their solemn vows and to the big gambling kings slyly wisper, "Let her go Gallagher." We are sorry that this new spasm of virtue will not redound to the glory of Long Branch, but to that of two or three seekers after notoriety. It lacks the support of a majority of the citizens, of even a good sized minority, and therefore cannot succeed. Mr. Devit's address will be text summer, as usual, Long Branch, N. J.—(Shore Press.)

Where would have been that parade if St. Patrick's Day had fallen on the 12th or 13th of March this year instead of the 17th? The blizzard was more successful than the Knights

of Labor in ordering a general tie-up. Everything comes to him who knows how to wait-including every kind of weather, if he does his waiting in New-York.

A demand comes from the South for more his-tories of the war from the Southern point of view. The orginator of the demand ought to be entered at the next bench show of donkers. He would be sur to get the blue ribbon.

A good mistress will in most cases be able to make good servants; but the most thoroughly trained maid-servant will not be able to correct her mistress's failings. Make the head of the house throughly capable to perform all her duties, and we may be sure that her subordinates will learn theirs in time; but the most careful education of the maids will not make up for negligence or incapacity or carelossness of their mistresses. Let the fashionable reformers put themselves on the right track by establishing training-schools for mistresses.—(Pittsburg Dispatch.

The heavy-weight citizens who let themselves down by ropes from stalled trains on the Elevated road yesterday are unanimous in saying that the rope, as a fire escape, would be a howling failure.

Let everybody be thankful that an Eastern blizzard only comes once in twenty years, and con-tinue resolutely to brag about the American climate, There is a movement on foot in Mexico to encourage immigration of German farmers and to increase the production of cotton in the nor that Republic. It is asserted that the soil is as well

adapted to the growth of cotton as is that of Texas. GENTLE SPRING IS HERE. We hall with joy the gentle spring.
The time when disappears the snow,
And farmers hear the robins sing.
And Sol with warmth begins to glow.

The poet then in cestacles
Of buds and early blossoms sings,
Of babbling brooks and greening leas,
Of trailing arbutus and things.

But while we hall the gentle spring.

The budding trees, the greening plain,
we must confess that it doth bring
some little drawbacks in its train:

Our overcoats are thrown aside,
When comes bright mores and sunny noons,
And then'tis mighty hard to hide
The patches on our pantations! -(Beston Courter

A bullseye lantern, a pocket-compass and of foot-warmer form an appropriate blizzard outfit for the benighted explorer of Manhattan Island in March.

For more than four years "The Journal" has held through good and through evil report, that the Republican party was the true temperance party, and that, with a working majority in the Legislature, it would enact temperance and prohibitory laws and carry them out. Not for one instant has it sworved from its faith in and advocacy of Republican principles. The completeness with which its faith has been vindicated and its predictions verified is profoundly gratifying, not only as a mere vindication, but more gratifying still because it gives it greater power for future work in the Republican ranks. Especially during the coming eight months will it be in the front of the battle, doing valiant work for the Republican cause.—(Asbury Park Journal.

The Havana papers are urging the Cuban producers to form an organization, with the object of controlling the markets of the island and counterbalancing the influences of the New-York Sugar Trust.

The blizzard is one of the common institutions of the country. It knows no East, no West, no North, no South; but is American all the way through way through.

The following are some definitions of "Pigare Miser, a man who dies of hunger so that he may economize the necessaries of life; Saving, hoarding a nut until the day when you have no teeth; To-morrow, something which nobedy owns but which everybody

disposes of.

The greatest drawback to living in a routed housenext to paying the rent—is that the landierd can paint it any color he chooses. Two lades meeting, discussed this grievance. "My house, "said one, "Is a complete lobster saind. It was had enough when the yellow walls and the green blinds suggested Mayonnaise and lettuce, but the landierd has put some red tube on the lawn, and now we look garnished with lobster claws. And your house is almost as bad. I saw it first on a gray day, and it was just the color of spruce gum, but yesterday, in the sun, it tooked lighter." As it had been chewed," assented the tenant sadly.—(Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

The go as you please walk down Broadway Monday, would have been a very interesting sight if there had been any one present to see it. A great many contestants, however, failed to make a record, owing to the fact that they dropped into selcons on the way, in order to "get the ice out of their whiskers."

It could hardly be called a spell of weather. In was more like what the printers call pi.

TENDER SYMPATHY FOR " LARRY'S" DISTURBED

DIGNITY. From The New York Pimes (Fellow Mugwump).

From The New York Pinnes (Fellow Mugwump).

We tender our respectful commiseration to the editor of "The Evening Post." He had, we should say, a wholly peculiar grievance in the general annoyance and suffering yesterday. "There is sometime, he said, "humitiaring in the paralyzing effect of a disatting storm such as affects the rown to day.

The sudden contrast of this paralysis with the ordinary sase and certainty of travel and transmission of intelligence seems like a grotesque dream," should be particularly "humitiating," and we know still less why the offect of a storm should be so. There is no apparent reason why the dignity of the human soul should be impaired by the speciacle of the resistless power of the elements. Ordinary mortals at any rate, do not, we suppose, feel any responsibility for the wind and do not leed belittled by their inability to control it. But a person who does feel so is exposed to guite unusual mental perturbation, and the editor of "The Post" is entitled to our pussled but sincere sympathy.